THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 1026.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, December 12, 1774.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Cambridge, December 5, 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Proceedings of the American Continental Congress held at Philadelphia on the Fifth of September last, and reported by the honourable Delegates from this Colony, have with the Deliberation due to their high Importance been considered by us, and the American Bill of Rights therein contained, appears to be formed with the greatest Ability and Judgment, to be founded on the immutable Laws of Nature and Reason, the Principles of the English Constitution, and respective Charters and Constitutions of the Colonies; and to be worthy of their most vigorous Support, as essentially necessary to Liberty—Likewise the ruinous and iniquitous Measures, which in Violation of these RIGHTS at present convulse and threaten Destruction to America, appear to be clearly pointed out, and judicious Plans adopted for defeating them.

RESOLVED, That the most grateful Acknowledgments are due to the truly honorable and patriotic Members of the Continental Congress, for their wise and able Exertions in the Cause of American Liberty: And this Congress in their own Names, and in Behalf of this Colony, do hereby with the utmost Sincerity express the same.

RESOLVED, That the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esqrs; Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, and ROBERT-TREAT PAINE, Esqrs; or any three of them, be, and they hereby are, appointed and authorized to represent this Colony, on the Tenth of May next, or sooner if necessary, at the American Congress to be held at Philadelphia; with full Power with the Delegates from the other American Colonies, to concert, agree upon, direct and order such farther Measures, as shall to them appear to be best calculated for the Recovery and Establishment of American Rights and Liberties, and for the restoring Harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

And whereas it is of the utmost Importance that the salutary Association of the Continental Congress be effectually executed; and the Plans of Foes to America defeated, who, *aided by tyrannical Power*, intend to import Goods, Wares and Merchandize prohibited by the Association, which may clandestinely be vended as Goods imported before the first of December Instant, by Assistance of such Merchants and Traders as to this Intent shall basely prostitute themselves; and it will be extremely difficult to distinguish between Goods imported before the said first of December, and such as after said Day shall, in Violation of the Association, be imported and secretly dispersed throughout the Colony;

And whereas it is expressly recommended by the Continental Congress to the Provincial Conventions, and to the Committees in the respective Colonies, to establish such farther Regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into Execution their Association,

RESOLVED, That from and after the Tenth Day of October next, it will be indispensably necessary that all Goods, Wares or Merchandize, directly or indirectly imported from Great-Britain or Ireland, Molasses, Syrups, Paneles, Coffee or Piemento, from the British Plantations or from Dominica; Wines from Madeira or the Western Islands, and foreign Indigo, should cease to be sold or purchased in this Colony, notwithstanding they shall have been imported before the first Day of December aforesaid, unless the Acts and Parts of Acts of Parliament (particularly enumerated in a Paragraph of the American Congress Association subsequent to the fourteenth Article) shall be then repealed. And it is hereby strongly recommended to the Inhabitants of the Towns and Districts in the Colony, that from and after the said Tenth of October, they cease to sell or purchase, and prevent from being exposed to Sale, within their respective Limits, any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, &c. above enumerated, which shall *at any Time* have been imported into America, whether before or after the first of December aforesaid; unless said Acts of Parliament shall be then repealed.

And it is likewise strongly recommended to the Committees of Inspection (which ought immediately to be chosen agreably to the said Association by each Town and District in the Colony, not having already appointed such Committees) that they exert themselves in causing the Association as thereby directed, to be strictly executed. And that after the said Tenth Day of October (unless the Acts of Parliament aforesaid are repealed) they apply to all the Merchants and Traders in their respective Towns and Districts, and take a full Inventory of all the Goods, Wares and Merchandize aforesaid in their Possession, whether they shall have been Imported before or after the First of December aforesaid; requiring them to offer no more for Sale, until said Acts shall be repealed. And if any Merchant, Trader or others, shall refuse to have an Inventory taken, or shall offer for Sale after the said Tenth of October, any such Goods, Wares or Merchandize; it is expressly recommended to the Committees aforesaid, that they take the Goods into their Possession, to be Stored at the Risk of the proper Owners, until the Repeal of the Acts aforesaid, and Publish the Names of such refractory Merchants, Traders or Purchasers, that they may meet with the Merits of Enemies to their Country. And the Towns and Districts throughout the Province are also advised, that they by no Means fail vigorously to assist and support their Committees, in discharging this as well as the other Duties of their Offices, and to Cause this Resolution to be Executed by every Measure which they shall think necessary.

Signed by Order of the Provincial Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

A true Extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, in Virginia, Nov. 10.

This afternoon the whole body of merchants at present in this city, supposed to be between four and five hundred, waited upon the honorable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; and the rest of the Delegates of this colony assembled at the capitol, and presented the following ADDRESS:

To the Honorable PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Esq; Moderator, and the other* DELEGATES *of the People of* Virginia, *who assembled at the Capitol, in* Williamsburg, *on Wednesday the 9th of* November, 1774.

The Address of the MERCHANTS, TRADERS, *and others, at a general Meeting in* Williamsburg.

"GENTLEMEN,

"YOUR generous and voluntary interposition, at a time when we were under apprehensions that some measures would be adopted derogatory to the importance of the cause we wish to support with propriety, and contrary to the intention of the General Congress, and by your wisdom and prudence pointing out such methods of proceeding as have removed our fears, and given universal satisfaction, demands our most grateful acknowledgment.

Truly sensible of the necessity of preserving peace and harmony, not only between the different colonies, but also among all ranks and societies in each colony, and to show our readiness to concur in such prudent measures as are most likely to procure a redress of our grievances, we now present the association, voluntarily and generally signed; and as we, on our parts, resolve to adhere strictly thereto, we hope to be favoured with your advice and assistance on every future emergency."

To which they received the following ANSWER.

"GENTLEMEN,

"It gives us great satisfaction to find that our conduct has received the approbation of your respectable body, and you may be assured we shall on all occasions endeavour to move on the first principles of justice and the constitution. The delegates are very sensible of the great advantage this country will receive from your union with them, and they consider it as very meritorious that you, disregarding the influence of your commercial interest, have generously concurred with them in the great struggle for liberty. Such unanimity, we trust, will convince an inimical administration of the imprudence of their measures, and produce effects so salutary as to make us reflect with pleasure on the part we have taken in support of American freedom."

NEW-LONDON, December, 2.

The Town of East-Hampton on Long-Island, have laid a Tax upon the Town sufficient to raise *One Hundred Pounds* New-York Currency, for the support of the industrious Poor in Boston. And,

A Subscription is also set on Foot in every Parish through the County of Suffolk, on Long Island, to raise Donations for the same laudable Purpose, a Committee appointed in each Parish to receive the same, and Instructions given to John Foster, Esq; of Southampton, to collect such Grain, Flax, &c. as should be subscribed, and transport the same to Boston in the Month of March next.

THE Committees of Correspondence for the Towns of *New-London* and *Groton*, being informed that Mr. *Philip Dumaresq*, Merchant of *Boston*, who was one of the Addressers to Gov. *Hutchinson*, arrived at New-London, last Evening, and put up at Mr. Thomas Allen's Innholder:—Thereupon we waited on said Mr. *Dumaresq*. at 9 o'Clock, A. M. and informed him that it would be disagreeable to the Inhabitants of the aboveſaid Towns for him to continue long in said New-London:—and entered into a free Conversation with him relative to said Address. He assured us that he was sorry he ever signed it, and gave us the underwritten Declaration which was well approved of by said Committees.

New-London, Nov. 29, 1774.

New-London, November 29, 1774.

WHEREAS I signed an Address to Governor *Hutchinson*, in which I had no other View than the Welfare of *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, a Reconciliation between which I imagined would be forwarded thereby,—but being now sensible that it was an Error, am sorry that I signed it, and hope this sincere Declaration will reinstate me in the Favor of all true Friends to the Constitution of both Countries.

PH. DUMARESQ.

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v See list of Grievances, page 971.

(1) See page 606

) See delegates pa. 549.

(2) See Index, under Congress-Counties, Committees, &c.

(3) See the acts, in the margin of page 606

(4) See Our Committee page 629

(5) Sufferers, by the Port-act, see pa. 499.

(6) See Index, under donations

(7) See address, pa. 511.

(8) See Covenant & Agreements pa. 519. — 536 — 604. 606.

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§ See in Index, under Congress, Continental, Provincial. // See index, under Congress, Continental. ; see pa. 1228, &c.

A See Magna Charta, pa. 790, — 1050 — petition of right, pa. 816. — Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. ; see our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.

Vol. 2, 3, & 4. under Troops, standing Armies, & Soldiery.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) November 10.

The Hon. Peyton Randolp, Esq; has received the following Letter from General GAGE, in answer to that wrote to him by the General Congress, on the 10th of Oct. last.

To the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq;

SIR, *Boston, Oct. 20, 1774.*

REPRESENTATIONS should be made with candour, and matters stated exactly as they stand. People would be led to believe, from your letter to me of the 10th inst. that works were raised against the town of Boston, private property invaded, the soldiers suffered to insult the inhabitants, & the communication between the town and country shut up and molested.

Nothing can be farther from the true situation of this place than the above state. There is not a single gun pointed against the town, no man's property has been seized or hurt, except the king's, by the people's destroying straw, bricks, &c. bought for his service. No troops have given less cause for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it; and such care and attention was never more necessary, from the insults and provocations daily given to both officers and soldiers. The communication between the town and country has been always free and unmolested, and is so still.

Two works of earth have been raised at some distance from the town, wide of the roads, and guns put in them. The remains of old works, going out of the town, have been strengthened, and guns placed there likewise. People will think differently, whether the hostile preparations throughout the country, and the menaces of blood and slaughter, made this necessary. But I am to do my duty.

It gives me pleasure that you are endeavouring at a cordial reconciliation with the mother country; which from what has transpired, I have despaired of. Nobody wishes better success to such measures than myself. I have endeavoured to be a mediator, if I could establish a foundation to work upon; and have strongly urged it to people here to pay for the tea, and send a proper memorial to the king, would be a good beginning on their side, and give their friends the opportunity they seek, to move in their support.

I do not believe that menaces and unfriendly proceedings will have the effect which many conceive. The spirit of the British nation was high when I left England, and such measures will not abate it. But I should hope that decency and moderation here would create the same disposition at home; and I ardently wish that the common enemies to both countries may see to their disappointment, that these disputes between the mother country and the colonies have terminated like the quarrels of lovers, and increased the affection which they ought to bear to each other.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS GAGE.

see Boston's commerce on the Pa. 642.

(7) vid page 541 (5) See Index under Pitt, Vol. 1. Gunder Chatham, Vol. 3.

LONDON.

Sept. 20. The following authentic intelligence is a striking instance of the decay of our manufactories.—Messr. Mauduit and Wright, for many years successively have bought in Wivelscomb, Somerset, between February and the end of June, three thousand pieces of the manufactory of that place, which were sent to North-America; but this season their number has not exceeded two hundred. When Mr. Mauduit or his partner visited the town, which was almost annually, the bells rang and there was a general festival, but now the scene is sadly changed.

At a chapel at the west end of the town, the preacher in his prayer on Sunday last mentioned the Americans, praying that God would awaken them to a sense of religion, and that they might, after the example of their forefathers, who carried their lives in their hands, might be strengthened in supporting their privilege as men, and as free-born Britons, approving themselves the posterity of such who sought liberty to that wild desart, rather than submit to slavery at home.

Octo. 14. By Accounts from Boston and New-York we are positively assured, that Things wear the worst aspect throughout the whole Continent of North America, and that it is the decided Opinion of the most intelligent People there, that the Event of the present Disturbances will be either great Bloodshed, or a general Civil War from New-England to Georgia. Trite! True!

The same Letters add, that all Business is totally at a stand, and that the Minds of nine tenths of the People seem to be intent much more on cultivating the Arts of War, than those of Peace. (1)

The several marching Regiments on the British and Irish Establishments are ordered to be immediately recruited to their full compliment.

Octo 15. The Advices brought by the Scarborough Man of War are now no longer a secret; several private Letters being received since that Time, which give the same Information, and which is also confirmed by Letters brot Yesterday by the Mail from New-York. By these Advices we find that Affairs with the Americans were then in the extreme of Confusion; the Sheriffs and other Officers of Justice have been made to sign a Declaration not to take Part in any way whatever in carrying the late Acts into Execution: The Lawyers are directed, by Notices fixed on their Doors, not to meet the Judges on Business upon Pain of Death; and the Parties summoned upon Juries have refused to take necessary Oaths, so that the Course of Justice was, in every respect, at a Stand. Add to these, an Officer of distinguished Character, who left England some time ago, not being able to get a Regiment, appears openly, and not only dissuades the Americans from any Obedience to the late Laws, but advises them to maintain their Rights by Force of Arms, offering, in that Case, to head them himself. It is but justice to the People in this Country to apprize them that their fellow Subjects in America, particularly in the Massachusetts Province, are in no less than a State of Rebellion! It has been found necessary, in Consequence of the above Advices, to order an addition to the Ships to be sent from Portsmouth and Plymouth to join the Admiral at Boston, and in which will be carried as many Land Forces as they can take in over and above their compliment. see Index, under Men of War.

(1) See Index under Representation Congress. Convention Country Resolves. Towns to find the dangs of the People. (2) See Index under Precaut-ations. (3) See act for altering the Charter, pa. 532. & for administering Justice, pa. 509. (4) See Index under Jury. (5) Gen. Gage, see

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, *November 7.*

OF GENERAL GAGE.

As the character of a man who has accepted so odious an office as that in which we at present see General Gage, will naturally be extremely misrepresented and disfigured, the following essay towards it, by a person who has long known him, cannot be unacceptable to the public; it shall be given with the strictest regard to candour and truth.

GENERAL Gage had the misfortune to be born of a family almost time out of mind the appertenance of a court: from them he imbibed strong prepossessions, not only in favour of the sacredness and infallibility of Kings, but of ministers; from them he was taught to think but lightly of the rights of the people at large, and to consider their complaints rather as indecorums than objects of concern and deference. He received the rudiments of education at one of the public schools, where, unhappily, the history, transactions, laws and constitution of our own country are totally neglected, some acquaintance with which is certainly of more importance than the being able to scan the flattering versifiers of Augustus's age. From thence he was removed to a French academy, where what is taught is more calculated to give air and fashion to a man of the world, than to qualify him for the office and duty of a citizen; it consists in little attainments (undoubtedly becoming a gentleman) but it neither inspires sentiment nor bestows the knowledge necessary to an Englishman and member of a free community. He came into the army early, but here too he was unlucky: Instead of taking his post in the line as a common officer, he was attached to the person of a court General, a General so totally destitute of every quality of a soldier that it is universally allowed had he not been a courtier, he never could have arrived beyond the degree of a recruiting Serjeant. In such a school as this no enlarged, generous, political sentiments could possibly be gleaned: Whereas the common officers of marching regiments (uncontaminated by attendance on the persons of court minions) have frequently a very liberal way of thinking on this great subject.

General Gage is not a man of brilliant parts, but has what the world calls a plain good understanding: That sort of understanding which, had he given it fair play by keeping good company, was capable of being dilated to a respectable size. By keeping good company, I mean conversing with sensible men and sensible books; but by neglecting these points, he has perhaps reduced it below its natural standard; for wit, like other things, from want of proper exercise and stimulation, is apt to contract and grow blunt. I have now been so extensively free respecting this Gentleman's connections and education, that I may expect some credit will be paid to his personal virtues; and the natural qualities of his heart, and here I am afraid I shall want language to do him justice: As a friend he is warm, sincere, zealous and steady; as a companion he is easy, social, unaffected and complaisant; as a husband and father he is gentle, indulgent and affectionate; as a gentleman he is punctilious, veracious and well bred; and as a man he is just, charitable and benevolent.

When we consider therefore, General Gage in his public and private capacity, a contrariety of passions fills our breasts, the effects of which are disagreable beyond description; indignation, compassion, contempt and respect alternately reign. In contemplating the office, abstract of the man, we execrate and despise him; in contemplating the man, abstract of the office, we love and reverence him. Thus have an unhappy education, unhappy connexions, but above all, the arts of a most corrupt and wicked court metamorphosed a man intended by nature to be one of the ornaments of the human race, into the object of every virtuous citizen's detestation.

* *L'ingannare, il mentir, la frode, il furto,*
E la rapina di preda vestita,
Crescer col danno e precipizio altrui,
E far a se de l'altrui biasmo onori,
Son la virtu' di quelle corte infida.

is the exact description of the court of Great-Britain.

There is no doubt but that all the tricks of this court have been played off upon General Gage, the craft of Mansfield, the plausibility of North, and the same casuistries of the cabinet, (which duped Chatham, and enslaved poor Yorke to his destruction) have been employed to seduce him into the odious office he at present holds. A man of a bad character would not, they thought, have answered their purposes so well, as a fair reputation in the agent, frequently sanctifies the iniquity of the principal.

The awkward and ridiculous figure he makes, demonstrates that he has not a single attribute for the works of villany. Had we been blessed with upright able ministers, a Sully, a Pitt, or a Panin, it is more than probable that General Gage would have been a favourite, and there is less doubt that he would have executed their plans of rectitude, with credit, ability and success.

* *Deceit, lying, fraud, and the spirit of plundering, rapine clothed in the garb of piety, building their fortunes on the loss, and ruin of other men, taking credit to themselves from the infamy of others, are the virtues of this infidious court.*

A See Index, under Gage (a) As Governor & Gen. of M. Bay, appointed for the express purpose of inforcing the determinations of a villainous ministry. (6) see pa. 94. 118. Vol. 3.

Choice RAISINS by the Cask.
CURRANTS, and all sorts of SPICES, to be sold at
Thomas Walley's
Store, Butler's-Row, No. I. ALSO,
Old Jamaica and common West-India RUM, Teneriffe Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask. Also, genuine Lisbon Wine, excellent Dumb Fish, Citron, Figs, Bolting Cloths, Dutch Looking-Glasses. All sorts of Groceries as usual. All at the lowest Prices for Cash.
N. B. A Quantity of Mustard Seed, and Snuff Bottles, to be sold very cheap.

TO BE SOLD BY
Newell and Hichborn,
AT SALEM,
A few Barrels and Half Barrels New PORK.

TO BE SOLD
About 150 Hogsheads of *St. Martin's* SALT. ALSO,
A Sloop about 84 Tons Burthen, fitted for the Sea. Inquire of the Printers.

CANDLES.
Dipp'd Tallow CANDLES per Box, at 5s. Old Tenor per lb.
Mould Tallow,
Pure Myrtle Wax, } Candles.
Spetma-Ceti
ALSO, TALLOW by the Barrell, Spermaceti OIL for Lamps, and HOG's-FAT, sold by JOHN LANGDON, in Fleet-Street, at the Head of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq's; Wharf.

Gilbert Deblois,
Informs his Customers that he has for Sale at his Shop opposite the Bottom of School-Street,
A very large and compleat Assortment of GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,
very cheap for CASH,
Among which are,
3/4, 4/4, 10/4, 11/4, Bed Blankets, Rugs, &c.
Scarlet, blue, white, buff, & other colour'd Broad Cloths,
Blue, scarlet and green Whitneys,
Bath Beavers, Coatings, Lambskins, &c.
White mill'd Flannels and Baizes, Ironing-Cloths,
Wide and narrow Baizes of all Colours and Prices,
A fine Assortment of Womens new fashioned Stuffs,
Choice Cambletteens at 9d Sterl. per Yard,
All Colours and Prices for Gambletts or Riding-Hoods,
A great Variety of Silks, for the Ladies,
A compleat Assortment of Hosiery, & mill'd Gloves, some of which suitable for the Gentlemen of the Army & Navy,
Irish Linnens, of all Widths and Prices,
Cheap Carpets and Carpeting; Calicoes,
China Ware, Loaf-Sugar, Spices, &c.
Looking-Glasses,—Scales,—Kippen's Snuff,
Firkin Butter at 6d Sterl. per Pound,
Gold and Silver Laces, &c. &c. Fifes, Violins,
French-Horns, &c. Swords and Pistols,
German Steel, Bar & Lead, Nails.
With almost every other Article of GOODS, Imported to America, from Great-Britain, Scotland and Ireland,
A Composition for cleaning silver Lace, Embroidery and any sort plain and wrought plate.
Boston, Novem. 23, 1774.

All Persons indebted to or having any Demands upon the Estate of THOMAS GRAY, Esq; deceased, are desired to settle the same with
WILLIAM GRAY,
Boston, Nov. 26, 1774. ELLIS GRAY, } Executors.
EDWARD GRAY.

Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. William Molineux, deceased: Also those who had Demands on, or were indebted to him as Attorney to others, are desired to make them known, and to pay their respective Dues to the Subscriber, who is fully empowered to adjust and receive the same.
THOMAS APTHORP.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of Jonathan Clark, late of Boston, Merchant deceased, and those who are indebted to said Estate are desired to bring in their Accounts to Ezekiel Lewis, Administrator on said Estate in Order to Settlement.

A House and a valuable Spot of Land situate in Long Lane, belonging to said Estate, to be sold. enquire of said Administrator. Boston, Nov. 23, 1774.

IF the Person who on the 19th of this Instant took a small Pocket Volume of the Bible, beginning with the Prophet Isaiah, being Part of a Set neatly bound with blue Morroco Leather, gilt and mark'd 2 on the Back (out of the House in Queen-Street, lately occupied by John Adams, Esq;) will return it to the Place it was taken from, or to the Printers hereof, no Questions shall be ask'd; if not, as the Person is known, he may expect to be expos'd.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street,* 1774.

See Index, under Congress, Continental. v see page, 609. & see pa. 571, 577, 595. 609. & See Index under Troops. see Index, under Lee. See Index, under Lee. See Index, under Sea.